

The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
FINE
Barometer 30.15

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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March 2, 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 64. 2 p.m. 65.
Humidity 53. 52.

March 2, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 61. p.m. 66.
Humidity 86. 73.

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TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1915.

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SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.
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TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE FINANCIAL SIDE OF THE WAR.

GREAT SPEECH BY MR. ASQUITH.

No Time to Talk of Peace.

PLAIN SPEAKING ON THE GERMAN BLOCKADE.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph".]

Mr. Asquith and War Expenditure.

March 1, 5.55 p.m.

Mr. Asquith, in moving a supplementary credit of thirty-seven millions, and a fresh credit of two hundred and fifty millions, pointed out that the total credits for the financial year 1914-1915 were three hundred and sixty-two millions. That represented, broadly speaking, the difference between the expenditure of a peace footing and that of a war footing. He said that it was undesirable to give precise details as to expenditure, but the army and navy took out of that total two hundred and seventy-five millions. That was in addition to sums voted when the country was on a peace footing.

Thirty-eight millions represented advances for war expenditure to the Dominions and the Crown Colonies. There had been an advance to Belgium of ten millions, and one of eight hundred thousand to Serbia. Further advances to these Allies were contemplated. The actual cost of the war at the close of the financial year—when the war would have lasted two hundred and thirty days—would be at the rate of one million, two hundred thousand pounds daily.

Our Daily Expenditure.

The credit of 250 millions was the largest single vote ever put before the House, and would cover a period to the second week in July. The War Office estimated that from April the daily expenditure would be a million and a half, and the Navy expenditure would be £400,000. Thus the aggregate was roughly two millions daily.

Determined as Ever.

The Government were making a larger pecuniary demand on the House than ever before. They made it with the full conviction that after seven months of war the country and the Empire were every whit as determined as ever to bring a righteous cause to a triumphant issue—(cheers).

Reasons for Confidence.

"There is much to encourage us," Mr. Asquith said, "in what I see in the heroism of Belgium and Serbia and the undimmed tenacity with which our Allies hold their far-flung lines until the moment comes for an irresistible and decisive advance—(Cheers). We have no reason to be otherwise than satisfied with the progress of recruiting."

Mr. Asquith said he could assure the House that, with all the knowledge and experience gained by the Government, we were never more confident than to-day of the power and will of the Allies to achieve ultimate victory—(Cheers).

Referring to the Dardanelles, Mr. Asquith said there had been no denudation or impairment of the forces working in France and Flanders. We should continue to give the fullest and most effective support there; nor, for purposes connected with the Dardanelles operations, has there been any weakening of the grand fleet. The enterprise in the Dardanelles was carefully conceived, with distinct political, strategic and economic objects.

The operations once more illustrated the close operation of the Allies in the new theatre. Mr. Asquith referred to the splendid contingent from the French Navy, which shared the glory and the hazard of the Dardanelles operation and also showed the copiousness and variety of our own naval resources. The Queen Elizabeth was there, the newest super-dreadnought, with a range unknown before, and wide by side was the Agamemnon, the predecessor of the Dreadnought. Congratulations were due to the Admiralty.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

Plain Speaking.

Mr. Asquith then passed to the subject of the German blockade, saying "I will have to use some very plain language. It did not come as a surprise. The war has been carried on by Germany with a systematic violation of all Conventions and regulations whereby international agreement thought to mitigate warfare. She has now taken a step further by organizing, under sea, a campaign of piracy and pillage. Can we—here I address myself to the neutral—sit quiet as though we were still under the protection of the rules of civilized warfare? I think we cannot—(cheers)."

Where is the German Fleet?

Mr. Asquith ridiculed the theory of the German blockade, and asked where was the German Fleet? It had only been seen twice on the sea since the war began. The plain truth was the German Fleet was not blockading. It could not blockade, and would never blockade, the English shore—(Cheers). There was no form of economic pressure where the Allies did not consider themselves entitled to resort, and if neutrals suffered inconvenience the Allies regretted it, but neutrals should remember that this phase of the war was not initiated by us. We did not propose to assassinate their seamen or destroy their ships.

The British and French Governments would hold themselves free to detain or take into port ships carrying goods of presumed enemy destination or ownership or origin, but it is not intended to confiscate such vessels or their cargoes unless they, for other reasons, will be liable to confiscation.

Not Time for Peace.

The Premier, continuing, said there were whispers of peace. It was not time to talk of peace—(loud cheers)—and those who did so, however excellent their intentions, were victims of glib self-delusion. It would be time to talk of peace when the great purposes of the Allies were in sight of accomplishment—(cheers). What he said on that subject in November at the Guildhall he repeated in March—(renewed cheers).

Britain's Views on Enemy Cargo.

March 1, 6.5 p.m.

In the House of Commons Mr. Asquith read a Note explaining the views of Britain. He emphasised Germany's gross violation of international usages. Hamane duties compelled retaliatory measures. To prevent commodities of all kinds reaching or leaving Germany were measures that would not involve risk to neutral vessels or lives, and the Allies deemed themselves free to capture goods of enemy origin or destination.

Allies' Continued Progress.

March 1, 4.10 p.m.

A Paris communique states:—
There is nothing important to report, except that different points d'appui successively secured now form a continuous line two kilometres long northward and north-westward of Perthes.
We also made slight progress at Chapelotte, three kilometres northward of Orlès.

French Reports.

(Official Telegram from French Government, via Peking.)

March 1.

On the 27th, the Belgian Army destroyed with artillery fire two German works, occupying a farm on the right bank of the Yser. A Belgian aviator bombarded the harbour station at Ostend. It has been again bombarded.

French troops carried two German works north of Perthes and Beausjour, gaining ground between these two points. North of Perthes, 200 German soldiers were taken prisoners, making a total of more than 1,000 for the last ten days. Artillery fighting on the heights of the Meuse prevailed. We are slowly progressing in the Vosges.

Operations are still proceeding under good conditions against the Dardanelles forts. The Anglo-French fleet bombarded Dardanelles fort and the Asia coast batteries; four forts have been destroyed. Parties landed and met the enemy at Kouskalewi, driving him back beyond Menderes bridge.

(Havas Telegram.)

Feb. 28.

The Germans again bombarded Rheims Cathedral. We realised important progress in Champagne, where we carried two works, one north of Perthes and the other north of Beausjour. We gained ground between these two points, also north-west of Perthes, taking numerous prisoners. More than a thousand Germans surrendered in six days in the Champagne region. We progressed in the Vosges.

We captured the German steamer Dacia, which was detained in America from the outbreak of hostilities and then bought by Americans, loaded with cotton and bound for Rotterdam.

THE R.A.M.C.

The Rise of a Great Corps.

About the middle of the seventeenth century there came into existence a crude and extremely limited aggregation of regimental surgeons, hospital mates, and apothecaries, whose qualifications were by no means rigorously tested, and who served impartially with both the Army and Navy. Sir John Pringle, the surgeon-general serving with the troops under Marlborough, did much to prove the absolute necessity in the field for the presence of a proper proportion of the medical service to the fighting strength. Then, and until well into the nineteenth century, officers not infrequently held two commissions, and served in the double capacity of captain and surgeon, or lieutenant and surgeon's mate. It was nothing uncommon, during the war of the French Revolution, for a British officer to be leading a forlorn hope as a captain and later on calmly amputating the limb of a brother officer or comrade. And it was a long time before the tradition of the medical officer being also a fighting man lost its hold in regiments. Frequently during the Indian Mutiny would a regimental surgeon in a tight place draw his sword and give the men the lead. During the attack on the Residency at Lucknow, and when the ensign and two others had fallen carrying the Queen's colour of the 78th Highlanders, it was safely borne during the remainder of the fight by the assistant-surgeon of the regiment.

The first Medical Staff Corps was created by Royal Warrant of June 11, 1855, but it was an absolute failure, partly on account of the absence of any military feature in its organisation, and because the officers were given no military authority in the hospitals and had no power of awarding punishment. It was succeeded by the Army Hospital Corps on September 30, 1855. In the meanwhile, and until 1873, medical officers continued to be appointed to regiments, with which they continued to do duty during the greater portion of their careers. The system was extremely popular with all ranks, for there was no more deservedly respected officer in the regiment than the surgeon—the guide, the philosopher, the friend of the officers, and a trustworthy confidant of the men.

In 1858 a Royal Commission, under the presidency of the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, introduced several changes which have tended to the ultimate benefit of the Army Medical Service. The more important, however, were the outcome of the late Lord Cardwell's Royal Warrant of March, 1873, which, among other reforms, placed the officers in one staff or department. This was more in accord with the desire of the officers themselves, who had for some time past been urging on the authorities by every constitutional means their reasonable demand for a corps organisation in which they would be supreme in their own department, and could claim control, not only of their patients, but of the rank and file of their corps. In 1884 the officers were designated the Medical Staff, and the rank and file the Medical Staff Corps, and in 1891 compound titles, which were never popular and were doomed to failure, were introduced.

These titles were to carry precedence and other advantages attaching to the rank indicated by a military portion of the title, but with limited command. The present medical service of the army is known as the Royal Army Medical Corps. Its officers enjoy full substantive titles, and are entrusted with the entire command of their own men. There is still a grievance in that while the head of the Army Veterinary Service is an honorary major-general, the pri-

HARD TIMES.

State of Affairs in Germany.

Vivid glimpses into the social and economic life of the people can be gleaned from the advertising columns of the German papers, and many pathetic tales of distress are revealed in a few bald lines tucked away amid the notices of department stores, banks, factories, and other commercial institutions. The Berlin Socialist organ, *Vorwärts*, has made a study of these announcements and comments thus:—
"The obituary notices give a sinister complexion to the advertisement columns. In peace time obituaries occupy the smallest space, now they dominate our columns."

"A great amount of space is taken up with notices of voluntary and compulsory auctions. Behind these advertisements lie hid touching family misfortunes. A dog to be sold cheap or given away on account of the war. Many a man is obliged to part with his pet or kill it. Food and taxes can no longer be raised."

"Furnished rooms and dwellings are offered in large numbers. Here the war has accomplished frightful work. In long columns distressed house-agents offer rooms at war prices. One often sees announcements offering rooms for gentlemen with every comfort, such as central heating, hot water, electric light, telephone, etc., for from 25 to 30 marks a month."

"Budge lawyers offer their services in all 'war questions' and photographic studios state that they make life-size reproductions of the photographs of the fallen."

"Some regiments advertise for volunteers, excluding only recruits called to the colours and those who have undergone imprisonment."

"War loans are sought after, and many a poor devil who requires a sum of ready money sacrifices his last poor savings to those hyenas who still coin gold out of the misfortunes and sorrows of their fellow men. Any one wanting to buy a business can do so cheaply—business for sale immediately, husband at the front, so runs the advertisement."

"Female fortune-tellers prosper. The anxiety of those left behind for their dear ones at the front is great, and many would like to get a glimpse into the future and learn if the husband, son, or brother, or whoever it may be has been spared by the bullet."

The duties of the Royal Army Medical Corps in time of peace include the general treatment of sick officers, men, women, and children, military sanitation and hygiene, in keeping all ranks fit for the test of war, the examination of recruits for the Army and the invaliding of soldiers, with the management and control of the various hospitals, and the command, discipline, and interior economy of the corps. In war time the duties are of an exceptionally arduous and responsible nature, frequently in tropical and unhealthy countries, against savage and warlike nations. Medical officers nowadays have even to acquire a knowledge of the general tactical situation during a battle, so that they may issue such orders as will ensure a proper medical service at the points where most needed, and

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

The British war expenditure is roughly £2,000,000 a day.

The Allies have made progress at Chapelotte, northward of Orlès.

Different points d'appui secured by the Allies in the Parthenon region now form a continuous line two kilometres long.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith has moved the supplementary vote of £37,000,000 and a further credit of £230,000,000.

NEWS.

Further Notes on the Crisis appear on page 4.

General news and an article headed "From a German Prison" appear on page 3.

"The Quaints" opened their season with a highly successful programme last night.

The Welsh community celebrated St. David's Day by a conversation last night.

An interview with Mr. Dick Hawlett, brother of the great novelist, appears elsewhere.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, Commercial News on page 9 and Log Book on page 6.

site field hospitals and dressing stations accurately. The medical needs of the present campaign have been met with a completeness previously unknown, and all accounts tell the same story of bravery and devotion on the part of officers and men. But the medical service, even with the large numbers obtained from civil life in the Special Reserve and Territorial Force, is unfortunately very much under-officered, and it has been seriously suggested that the officers should be forbidden to enter the trenches, and should remain in waiting at a convenient distance behind the lines. Their lives are far too valuable to be unnecessarily sacrificed, and the possibility of replacing them is becoming increasingly serious.—*Globe*.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
The Quaints, Theatre Royal—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
The Quaints, Theatre Royal—9.15 p.m.
Action of Rasc Ponies outside City Hall—2 p.m.
Thursday, March 4.
Hongkong Horticultural Society's Annual Show—Botanic Gardens.
Friday, March 5.
Hongkong Horticultural Society's Annual Show—Botanic Gardens.

NOTICES

WILLIAM BRIGGS & SONS, LTD.,
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THE WORLD'S BEST AND CHEAPEST.
ANTI-CORROSION FOR IRON AND STEEL.
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LARGE STOCK OF ALL SIZES ON HAND.

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General Managers.
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New Scheme for Children's Early Endowment.
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Write for Pamphlet and Full Particulars to:
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ASTHMA CAN Be Cured.

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will give you certain, prompt relief and ensure a good night's rest? This, the only genuine cure for Asthma, discovered by Mr. NOBBS, a qualified Chemist, and a sufferer for many years, will, if taken when necessary, effect a radical cure of this erstwhile incurable malady.

Obtainable at Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd. and all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

Price \$2.50 per bottle.

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PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

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General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1910

SOLE AGENTS
MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA.
Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to No. 14, Graham Street, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

WING KEE & CO.

47-49, Connaught Rd.

SHIP CHANDLERS

PROVISION & COAL

MERCHANTS

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1912

NOTICES

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WE FORWARD TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
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AND
GRILL ROOM.

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High Class Accommodation for Families at Moderate Prices. Those desiring Economy combined with Comfort, Quiet and a Most Refined Home, Free from Household Annoyances, should inspect these Residential Quarters.

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Under Personal Management of
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Lipton's No. 1 Tea, 95 cts. per lb. Fochow Buds, 80 cts. per lb. Our own special Blend of India & China Teas, 85 cts. per lb. Roasted & Ground daily, the Best Java Coffee, 75 cts. per lb. Absolutely the best Cup of Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, Scones, Cakes, &c. in Hongkong. Obtainable only at

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EVERY ROOM HAS A BATH-ROOM; DRESSING ROOM ATTACHED.

MOST UP TO DATE SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

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LADIES CAN USE THE BATHS EVERY FORENOON.

CHARGES—

Turkish Bath	...	\$3.00
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Complete Body Massage	...	2.00
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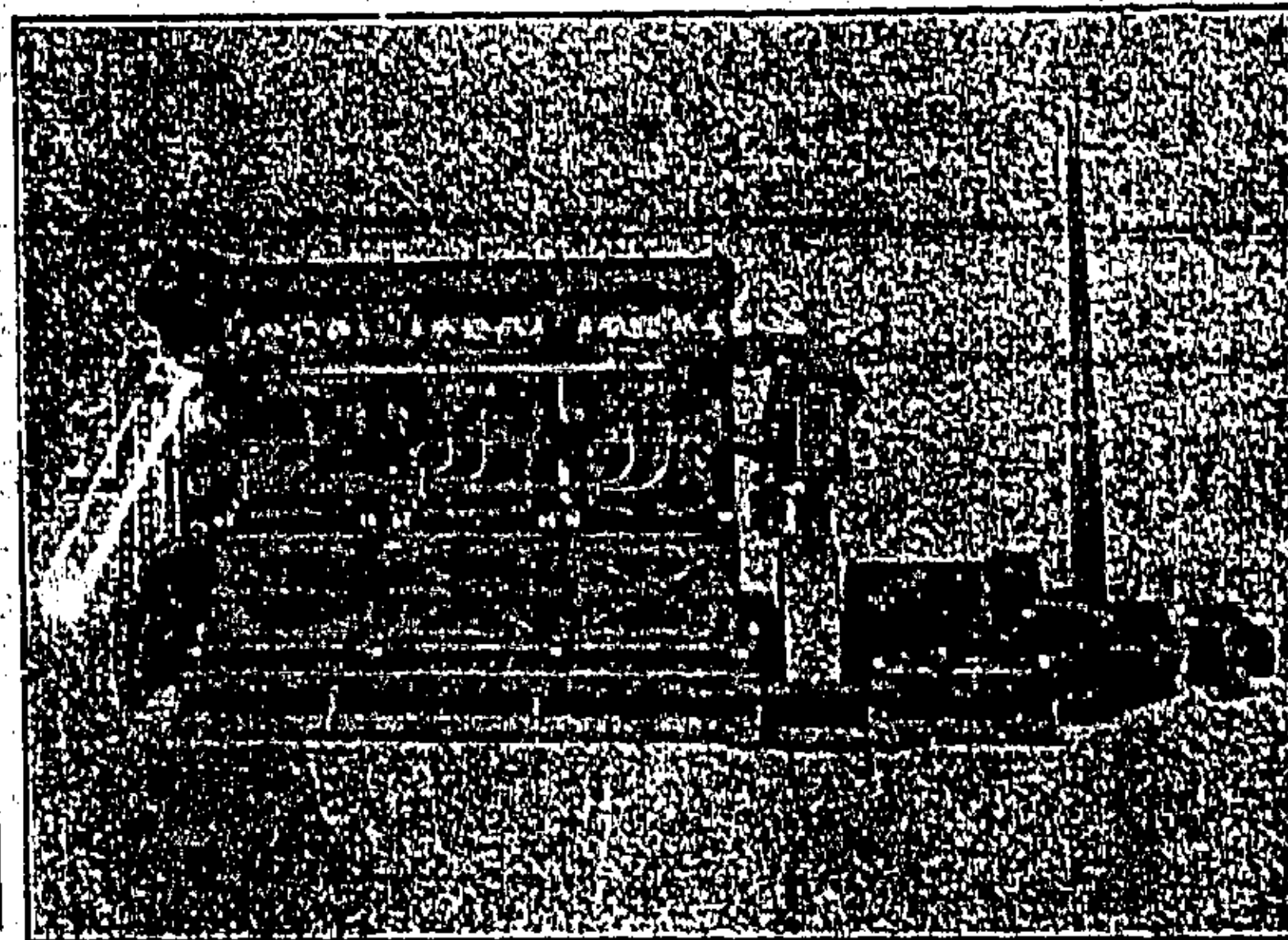
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J. G. SUTCLIFF, Manager.

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36 H.P. PENTA MARINE MOTOR.

MOST RELIABLE ENGINE IN THE MARKET.
SMALL, COMPACT, ECONOMICAL. FOR STATIONARY AS WELL AS MARINE PURPOSES. VARIOUS SIZES IN STOCK. DEMONSTRATION BOAT IN HARBOUR.

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OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post

Germany's Prospect.
That a "triumphant peace," to quote the words of the British Chancellor, is in store for the Allies there can be no doubt. The evidences of ultimate victory accumulate day by day and with the overwhelming preponderance of men, money and material at their command it remains only a question of time when the Allies will be pursuing the German hordes across the violated frontiers. As Mr. Lloyd George truly says "The nation cannot endure that has the crime of Belgium on its soul." The Allied Governments are not waiting till Germany surrenders to make up their bill of costs. Already they doubtless know what is to be demanded in the way of territorial rearrangements. But as to money payments for losses inflicted, their plan of procedure is not likely to be that of Germany in 1870 when she sought at one fell swoop to impoverish France for ever by demanding an unprecedented indemnity without regard to the actual damage sustained.

Daily Press.

Casualties in Peace and War.
If there is one thing about the war on which there is no difference of opinion it is that every nation engaged in the conflict is suffering appalling losses. On our own side we are almost daily being told of "heavy" and not infrequently of "enormous" losses being inflicted on the enemy, while in the German communiqués the world is being told that the Kaiser's armies are from time to time inflicting great losses on the enemy on both fronts. That the losses of each army are heavy is established by the publication of the casualty lists, and their number and length lead men to speculate in the most gloomy fashion upon the future economic state of the countries concerned if this appalling slaughter continues much longer. It is refreshing to come in contact with a cold-blooded statistician like Mr. Chiozza Money, M.P., who is prepared to affirm, and attempt to prove mathematically, that "so small comparatively, if great actually is the loss of lives in modern warfare, in spite of all the death dealing implements which have yet been invented, that it is true of Germany or France, as of Britain, that at the end of the war the population will be much bigger than at the beginning."

Shina Mail.

The Failure of the Zeppelin.
The limitations thus imposed are such that three Zeppelins shed have been built at Brussels and four at Antwerp to bring the ships nearer the seat of war, both on land and sea. Count von Zeppelin has spent years in trying to devise a way of jetting his unruly giants in a gale near the ground, and to his lack of success are to be attributed some of the catastrophes in which his ships have been destroyed. A hundred new Zeppelins require a hundred sheds, and Germany has not built that number. If the ships were actually built for an invasion, they could not carry more than a few recruits, so small is their lifting capacity relatively to their size. "How useful Germany's fourteen Zeppelins have been, or that matter the airships of France, the only other nation which has fleet comparable with that of Germany, we shall know after the treaty of peace has been signed. Meantime, it is quite evident, judged by the number disasters that have befallen them, that they are, by no means, worth the enormous expense of their construction."

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ART PHOTOGRAPHER

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Hongkong, 18th July, 1913.

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Moderate Tariff and Excellent Cuisine. Roof Garden and Social Rooms. European Runner meets Steamers.

F. O. PEUSTER, Manager.

BROTHER TO A GREAT NOVELIST.

Mr. Dick Hewlett in Hongkong.

Close relationship to a great man has its trials and drawbacks; indeed the position is one which can only be satisfactorily sustained by those who, like Mr. Dick Hewlett, are blessed at once with a becoming amount of modesty and with sufficiently good parts of their own to enable them to refuse to profit by anything in the shape of second-hand greatness. It was with some diffidence that we approached Mr. Hewlett, who is staying in Hongkong, for even a newspaper man's "frontery" has its limits, and it is no light matter to hint to one who happens to be a brother of Maurice Hewlett's that one's excuse for troubling him is one's interest in the work of his celebrated relative.

Mr. Hewlett, when the novelty of his name was mentioned, said: "Yes; I am his brother, but it happens that I know very little about him." The surprise at this statement fell away when one learned that Mr. Hewlett is the youngest of a large family and his distinguished brother the eldest.

The time when I saw most of him," he continued, "was when I worked under him for a while in the Record Office. He was Keeper of the Crown Records for fourteen years—a post which our father and grandfather had in turn held. It may interest your readers to know that my brother has suffered by the war in quite a peculiar manner. He was under contract to go to the States to read his work in public, when the outbreak of war knocked the business on the head—at any rate for the time being. So far as I am aware, he would have been the first English novelist of standing to undertake a task like this, since Dickens' time. He was to have been paid at the rate of £280 a week for his readings."

In discussing his brother's work Mr. Hewlett spoke entirely from the outside reader's point of view, incidentally showing, by many of his remarks, that he himself is a keen and a just critic, a well-read man and one in whom a lively interest in literary matters really overtops everything else.

"Yes; I think his work will live," he said, in reply to a question; "at any rate 'The Queen's Quair' and 'Richard Yea and Nay'."

Mr. Hewlett did not greatly dissent from the view, recently advanced in the *Telegraph*, that his brother was less at home in his stories that have a modern setting than in his historical work. "I like 'Open Country,' however; I don't care greatly for 'The Sleeping Lady,'" he said; "and I think that his poetry deserves to be more widely read. Many people do not realise that he is poet as well as novelist."

"Does he share Mrs. Hewlett's interest in aviation?"

"Scarcely. His main interest, apart from his work, is in being unconventional. I think his sympathy with his wandering Bohemian hero in 'Open Country' is far keener than most people would imagine. He, I think, is the form of life that, at bottom, would be most attractive to my brother."

Mention of aviation naturally led up to talk about Commander Hewlett, whose name has been so much to the fore recently as an intrepid flying man. He is new to Mr. Hewlett and, according to him, is literally a born aviator. He is still little more than a lad (three and twenty). He learned aviation at his mother's school at Brooklands and succeeded in qualifying for his certificate after two lessons. Mrs. Maurice Hewlett has now started her own aeroplane factory at Luton.

Mr. Dick Hewlett is a nephew of the late James Knowles, Editor of the *Nineteenth Century* and is himself a very versatile man; but travelling, acting, composing music and editing a newspaper have not been allowed to turn him aside from what would appear to be his real bent: the writing of fiction. His third novel, "The Child at the Window" (Martin Beck), is just coming.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by the correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

PEAK NOTICE-BOARDS.

(To the Editor of the *Hongkong Telegraph*.)

Sir,—For a very long time past, if I am not mistaken, it has been customary for a notice board to be kept at the summit of the Peak, indicating not only the names and numbers of the houses in this salubrious locality, but also the names of the residents who dwell therein and who for the most part constitute the inner circle of the community living in this small British possession.

Now it appears that the old index has been substituted by a new board pointing out the names and numbers of the houses only. Why this change and innovation? The former idea was a most excellent way of showing where residents lived to those wishing to conform to the conventional rules of society by leaving cards of etiquette.

Yours, etc.

E. M. TOZER.
Hongkong, March 2, 1915.

GERMANY'S ANXIETIES.

Peace with Russia Only Hope.

Paris, January 14.

The real reason for the suspension of the *Vossische Zeitung* last month has now come to light, according to the *Humanität's* correspondent on the Swiss frontier. The journal was suspended for printing the substance of a confidential interview between the Chancellor and the delegates of different parties, in the course of which Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg said: "Gentlemen, the situation is precarious."

Many men of the highest influence in Germany, continues the correspondent, regard the future with deep anxiety, and their only hope is in a separate peace with Russia. Herr Heinke, the director of the North German Lloyd, said recently: "Economically Germany can hold out until October, 1915, and that is why we must do everything to beat the Russians and again give the Dowager Empress, who is an adversary of the Francophile Grand Dukes, a chance to convince the Czar that the moment has come to conclude peace with Germany."

The Channel Tunnel.

Paris, January 12.—The *Gauche* editorially suggests that in order to show our confidence in the future, and the ties of brotherhood uniting France and England, now is the time to start building the under-Channel Tunnel.

The editor points out if the tunnel existed now, the power of the Allies would be ten times what it is, as by its means they would have their combining action free from all interference, and moreover the tunnel would bring London within four hours of Paris.

How Russian Treat German Wounded.

Amsterdam, January 9.

The *Voorlichter* publishes extracts from a letter from a German military surgeon which show that in future all rumors about the ill treatment of wounded prisoners at the hands of Russians must be carefully examined.

He writes: "In Lodz I saw our wounded who on November 23 and 24 fell into the hands of the Russians. It must be stated for the sake of justice that they have been extremely well treated and that they are all praising the Russians. I would be glad to give this wide publicity because it would comfort many whose relations are in the hands of the Russians."

On his predecessor being "Uddle's Adventure" and "Telling the Truth." As a musician his name will best be recalled as composer of the incidental music to his brother's "Pan and the Young Shepherd," which was produced at the Court Theatre in 1908. Asked as to whom he studied under, he said "That's just what I couldn't tell you. I went to Berlin with the intention of studying music, but I think that was the one thing I neglected to study."

HONGKONG GIFTS.

Expressions of Appreciation.

The following correspondence was forwarded us by Lady May at 4.40 p.m. yesterday, too late for insertion on that day, with a request for publication:—

Queen Mary's Needlework Guild.
Friary Court,
St. James' Palace, S.W.
28th January, 1915.

Dear Madam,—Your splendid contribution of garments has just arrived and been unpacked, and I am desirous by Her Majesty to thank you and the women of Hongkong for your kindness in helping her guild in so practical a manner. I will see that all your instructions with regard to the goods are carried out.

Her Majesty is much touched by the ready response her appeal has met with from every corner of the globe, and highly appreciates the feeling of sympathy and love for the mother country which prompted the gift.

The demand on our stock is enormous, and so you can rest assured that your things will speedily find their way to our soldiers at the front, and to their wives and children left at home. —Believe me, Yours truly,
ANNIE LAWLEY,
Hon. Secretary.

The above letter is in answer to a box of 299 garments (including 24 blankets) sent by Mrs. Anstruther despatched from Hongkong in the beginning of December last.

The following letter has also been received in answer to a parcel containing 270 garments sent to the "Jacksons Work Society" in November last:—
94, Marlborough Mansions,
West Hampstead, N.W.
14th January 1915.

Dear Lady May,—Your second case of most useful garments arrived yesterday, and I was greatly delighted to receive them.

The vests have come most opportunely, as we wanted some for a hospital at Bedford where, I am sorry to say, there are a great many cases of acute measles amongst the Highland Light Infantry and other Scotch regiments quartered there.

The young recruits from the west coast seem to have escaped measles in childhood and so take it in a bad form now.

Flannel vests will be invaluable for them to prevent chest complications. Vests are wanted also at a large (Hotel) hospital at Le Treport, near Dieppe, where all the infectious cases: enteric, measles, etc., are being treated—not such "interesting" cases perhaps as the wounded ones; but more to be pitied, as they "miss all the fighting and the fun." I heard from the mission yesterday. Very grateful for a bale which reached her Jan. 7th and wished for more.

The Cardigans and sweaters (these were kindly given by Messrs. Spedan, Tones) are very much appreciated. In each case I have told the matrons whence they came. The men will like to know such distant friends have worked for them.

I see that there are labels on some of the vests sent this time, and will of course forward these. Shirts are always useful. I don't expect any more, but am sending you the pattern of our J.W.S. bed-jackets, which Miss Willems and the other matrons approve. There are in great request, especially for the hospitals under discussion at the front.

The Mission at No. 9 sent me a snapshot of the new work in November 1914 and with it a report on the new work. When she wrote it she had 400 patients—300 were brought in on Xmas Eve.

I find the men like the Balaclava caps better than helmets and am sending you directions. I am not sure if I did so before. I have closed the quarter's list now.

Between 10.10 on 10th and 10th January more than 4,000 things came in. I hope soon to get a report out and will of course send it. With renewed most grateful thanks,—Yours truly,
HARRIET EDEN.

With regard to the bed-jackets and Balaclava caps, Lady May asks us to state that Balaclava jackets are ready cut out—and wool with directions for making Balaclava caps—will be available for any who would like to make more garments, to be fetched from

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

REDUCTION IN PRICES

FROM 22ND FEBRUARY.

WE ARE PLEASED TO ANNOUNCE THAT WE HAVE REDUCED OUR PRICES OF:

LOCAL MEATS

AND

OWN FED POULTRY.

NEW PRICE LISTS DATED 20th FEBRUARY 1915 CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

J. T. SHAW'S

21, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

ANNUAL SALE

COMMENCING ON

THURSDAY NEXT,
MARCH 4TH.

GENUINE BARGAINS IN EVERYTHING FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

Government House on Wednesday the 10th March between 11 and 12 noon.

Three cases of garments have kindly been sent Home (through the courtesy of Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co.) for distribution amongst the troops, by Mrs. Tong and Mrs. Choy.

GERMANY'S GREAT AIM.

"Naval Station Beyond the North Sea."

A full account of the remarkable statement as to Germany's aim, made by Herr Ballin, director of the great Hamburg-American Line, and known as an intimate friend of the Kaiser, is given by Mr. F. W. Wile, lately the correspondent of the *Mail* in Berlin.

A great naval base on the High Sea, says Herr Ballin, is to be Germany's paramount war objective. In a remarkable "New Year's Greeting" published over his signature at the head of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* of Jan. 2, Herr Ballin suggests that:

German statements may be confidently expected to formulate the once program in such a way as will result in the achievement of the great aim.

After suggesting that it is, of course, not desirable publicly to discuss the "program" at present, it is quite in order to say that the lessons which Germany has drawn from the war, Herr Ballin says, are:

The "Wet Triangle."

The "wet triangle" used to be the name applied by navigators in my youth to that piece of the North Sea lying between Heligoland and the river mouth. The experience which we have had in the North Sea during the five months of war prove indisputably that our harbours behind this "wet triangle" do not afford us the necessary preliminary conditions for the activity of our battleships, and that for the future preservation of a satisfactory peace it is imperative for us to get out to the sea!

The disastrous interference which has brought our over-sea commerce almost to a standstill can only be exercised by the

English Fleet because the region of the North Sea has proved to be easy to blockade. The piratical pressure which England to-day brings to bear upon the neutral Scandinavian States and Holland would have been impossible if we had had a base for our Fleet commensurate with its importance and the battle-spirit of our gallant officers and men.

"Beyond the North Sea." Therefore we must seek a naval station even beyond the region of the North Sea, which in the future will guarantee us at least in this part of the world opportunities such as England now possesses and ruthlessly exploits.

Herr Ballin's extraordinarily intimate relations with the Kaiser, Prince Henry of Prussia, and Grand Admiral von Tirpitz justify the belief (says Mr. Wile) that he would not have lent his name to this amazing pronouncement unless it interpreted the views of the German Admiralty.

10-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE NATIONAL LOAN OF THE THIRD YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

SIXTEEN MILLION DOLLARS (\$16,000,000)

and SUPPLEMENTARY ISSUE OF EIGHT MILLION DOLLARS (\$8,000,000).

Subscribers to the above Loan are hereby notified that the Interest Instalment for the month of February amounting to Dollars One Hundred and Twenty Thousand (\$120,000) has been duly received by the undersigned and brought to Loan Service Account.

P. A. AGLEN,
Inspector General of Customs, and Vice-Chairman of the Bureau of National Loans.
Inspectorate General of Customs, PEKING.
19th February, 1915.

10 LET.

TO LET.—4 New European Houses in Middle Road, Kowloon, each containing 7 rooms, 4 Bath-rooms, Godown, ample servants' accommodation; also small Gardens. Good View of the Harbour. Apply—"LUCKY" c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

MACKINTOSH

& Co., Ltd.

Men's Wear Specialists.

NEW STOCK

OF

AERIAL CELLULAR.

KHAKI SHIRTS

WITH COLLARS ATTACHED.

16 DES VCEUX ROAD 16

WM. POWELL, LTD.

TELEPHONE 346.

THE HOUSE FOR CHILDREN'S WEAR.

FOR EVERY OCCASION.

INSPECTION INVITED.

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.

SPECIALISTS IN CHILDREN'S GOODS.

J. ULLMANN & Co.

The French Jewellery House.

Grand Assortment in

WRIST WATCHES.

PRICES RIGHT.

As DIAMOND MERCHANTS we are LEADING in the East.

ITALIAN GRAND OPERA

DOUBLE DISC RECORDS.

IL TROVATORE.

LA TRAVIATA

CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA

PAGLIACCI

RIGOLETTO

FAUST

CARMEN

MIGNON

OTELLO

ERNANI

TOSCA

BARBIERE de SIVIG LIA, etc



THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

6, Des Vceux Road.

Telephone 1322.



"KING GEORGE IV" Scotch Whisky

Its world-wide popularity is due to its mature ripeness, soft refinement, and exquisite flavour.

One of the principal brands of

THE DISTILLERS COMPANY LIMITED,
Edinburgh, Scotland.

SHIPPING

THOS. COOK & SON,

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents,
Bankers, &c.Head Office for the Far East:—16, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONG-
KONG. SHANGHAI: 2-3, Poochow Road. YOKOHAMA:
32, Water Street. MANILA: Manila Hotel.TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP
LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and
CASHED

Chief Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

THE AUSTRALIAN
ORIENTAL LINEHONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION):

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
ST. ALBANS	12th Mar.	12th Mar.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 93.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.
APCAR LINE.Regular Service Between
CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS

EASTWARD.

The S.S. "Hila," tons 3,257, Capt. Butler, will be despatched for Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobe and Moji on the 16th Mar.

The S.S. "Umaria," tons 5,317, Capt. Elton, will be despatched for Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobe and Moji on the 22nd Mar.

WESTWARD.

The S.S. "Orissa," tons 5,436, Capt. Langlands, will be despatched for Spore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta on the 10th Mar.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.
Agents.

Hongkong, Mar. 1, 1915.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST
RIVER STEAMERS.JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. and CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.
TUESDAY, 2nd MARCH.5.30 p.m. Fatshan. | 5.00 p.m. Kinshan.
WEDNESDAY, 3rd MARCH.8.00 a.m. Heungshan. | 8.00 a.m. Honam.
5.30 p.m. Kinshan. | 5.00 p.m. Fatshan.

Single Fare by Night Steamer	6.00
Return Fare by Night (available only for Return by day Steamer)	10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer	4.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer	8.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Sul Tai, tons 1,551 | s.s. Tai Shan, tons 2,006
HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 8 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 8 a.m. & 2 p.m. Sundays at 8 a.m. & 2 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.
SUNDAY, 7th MARCH.

The Company's new Steamship **TAISHAN** will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 8 a.m. and return from Macao at 2 p.m.
N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 8 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

REDUCED FARES 2nd CLASS and DECK.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Sul An.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m.

Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND
MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA
NAVIGATION CO., LTD. & THE INDO-CHINA
STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

s.s. Salmun, 588 tons and s.s. Nanning, 469 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor),
Opposite the Blake Pier.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Destination.	Subject to Alteration Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said	Mishima Maru Capt. Wada T. 16,000 Suwa Maru Capt. Murai T. 20,000	THURS., 11th Mar. at noon. THURS., 25th Mar. at noon.
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, and Yokohama	Awa Maru Capt. Hori T. 12,500 Shidzuoka Maru Capt. Deguchi T. 12,500	WED., 3rd Mar. at noon. THURS., 4th Mar. at noon.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda T. 13,500 Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,600	TUES., 16th Mar. at 4 p.m. FRI., 9th April at 4 p.m.
CALCUTTA via Spore, Penang & Rangoon	Kawachi Maru Capt. Nakamura T. 12,000	FRIDAY, 5th Mar.
BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo	Kanagawa Maru Capt. Tozawa T. 12,500	FRIDAY, 5th Mar.
MOJI & Kobe	Iyo Maru Capt. Okamoto T. 12,500	WEDNESDAY, 10th Mar.
S'HAU and Kobe	Sanuki Maru Capt. Date T. 12,500	SUN., 7th Mar.
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,600	MON., 15th Mar. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe & Yokohama	Atsuta Maru Capt. Yoshikawa T. 16,000	WED., 10th Mar.

Fitted wireless telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Mishima Maru	16,000 tons	Thursday 11th March
Suwa	25,000 "	" 25th March
Atsuta	16,000 "	" 8th April
Yasaka	25,000 "	" 22nd April
Miyasaki	16,000 "	" 6th May
Kitano	16,000 "	" 20th May
Pushima	25,000 "	" 3rd June

FOR AMERICA.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Awa Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday 9th March
Shidzuoka	12,500 "	" 23rd March
Tamba	12,500 "	" 6th April
Aki	12,500 "	" 20th April
Sado	12,500 "	" 4th May

*Terminus Yokohama

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
HAIPHONG	Singan	4th Mar. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Anhui	4th Mar. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Linan	5th Mar. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Chinhua	9th Mar. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	16th Mar. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming," and "Teau." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Teau."

SHANGHAI LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui" and "Chenan" and the S.S. "Kanchow," "Liangchow," "Luchow" and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passages apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36.

Agents.

Hongkong 2nd Mar. 1915.

SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tjilallap	JAVA	1st half Mar.	JAPAN	1st half Mar.
Tjilmanock	S'HAU	1st half Mar.	JAVA	1st half Mar.
Tjikini	JAVA	1st half Mar.	S'HAU	1st half Mar.
Tjilwong	JAPAN	1st half Mar.	JAVA	2nd half Mar.
Tjilroem	JAVA	2nd half Mar.	S'HAU	2nd half Mar.
Tjilpanas	JAVA	2nd half Apr.	JAPAN	2nd half Apr.
Tjikembang	JAVA	2nd half Apr.	S'HAU	2nd half Apr.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574

York Building.

15

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leaves Hongkong
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tuesday, 23rd March.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	13th April.
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 18 knots	27th April.

Steamers via Shanghai leave at noon.

Steamers via Manila leave at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....£27.10. Return (6 months) £120.

First Class to New York.....£60. " " £96.10.

" " San Francisco £45. " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or from Vancouver by steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSION-ARIES etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES, MANZANILLO, SAJONA CRUZ, PANAMA, CALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO. THENCE BY TRANS-ANDIAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES, ETC.

Anyo Maru 18,500 - 15 knots Wednesday, 10th March

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

K. DOI, Acting Agent.

Telephone No. 291

KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Aldenhams	—	12th March.
St. Albans	—	—

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports,

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haitan	J. W. Evans	FRI., 5th Mar. at 1 p.m.
Haiyang	A. E. Hodgins	TUES., 9th Mar. at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Haimun	A. H. Stewart	WED., 3rd Mar. at 1 p.m.
Haimun	A. H. Stewart	SUN., 7th Mar. at 10 a.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

U. S. Coast Rates Up.

New York, Jan. 6.—It has cost more than was anticipated to operate the ships of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company in the coast-to-coast service using the Panama Canal. This is the reason, says George S. Dearborn, president of the company, for the advance in rates, and not any combination between steamship companies engaged in the trade. Mr. Dearborn says: "Our original rates were experimental and placed on a low scale. We could not determine at the start whether they would be sufficiently remunerative to pay for the cost of operation. This we have found from the experience of the five months has been more than we anticipated. Altogether it has been a very eventful year for the American-Hawaiian. In April we had to withdraw from the Tehuantepec route prematurely owing to the Mexican troubles and the landing of the American troops at Vera Cruz. As there was no other trans-isthmian line available, we had to resume our old service by way of Mallegan until the canal opened. This was from May 1st until the middle of August. We were able to divert the ships on the way, and managed to get a little freight passed through the Canal on barges of the Panama Railroad. Since the opening of the Canal we have used it continuously with twenty steamers of our fleet. The cargoes have been satisfactory both ways, but the quiet business in the East prevented any exceptional cargoes, and improvement in the west-bound movement only began as money became more easily obtainable in December. In the east-bound traffic the cargo offering was plentiful, but we had the competition of twenty-five steamers of the other lines. Some little delay was caused by the blockade in the Canal, but no serious interruption has taken place. The bigger ships grounded on the mud bottom of the Canal, but never so seriously as to require drydocking beyond the ordinary overhauling. Six of our steamers have now been fitted with refrigerating equipment up to 1500 tons capacity, so that they can carry Californian fruit. In the Hawaiian trade there are prospects of a larger pineapple crop and larger shipments of sugar. There has not been strong enough demand to employ all our ships in the trade, and we have consequently chartered out six of our steamers. Concerning the ship purchase bill, Mr. Dearborn said it seemed to him that nothing could be accomplished by the plan proposed that would give the relief expected under the circumstances. If the ships were to be built this would require too much time. The purchase of ships narrowed itself down to buying the German vessels that were laid up here. If they were made over to private ownership it was clear that underwriters would charge higher rates to meet the war risks to which they might be subjected. — Weekly Commercial News.

Japan and the 1915 Ship

Subsidies.

At a recent cabinet council in Japan, the question of curtailing altogether 3,300,000 yen in the government shipping subsidies for 1915 was taken up for discussion, and was finally decided in the affirmative. The term of the subsidies granted to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, and the Toyo Kisen Kaisha thus expires with the new year. At the last ordinary session of the Imperial diet, a bill providing for the renewal of the subsidies was introduced, but failed to pass the legislature, owing mainly to the retirement of the Yamamoto cabinet. At the council, the communications authorities urged the importance of opening a tri-weekly Panama service, with eight steamers, each of 6,000 tons, and asked for a subsidy of 1,600,000 yen to a company ordered by the government to operate the new service. This proposal was, however, shelved, owing to the fear that the inauguration of the new route might seriously affect the Tacoma, Seattle, and San Francisco services now maintained by the above-mentioned companies.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
Fidon Haddock, Kippers &c.
ALEXANDRA CAVE.

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).
For Steamship On
HAIPHONG Loksang Wed., 3rd Mar. at 10 a.m.
YAMA, Kobe & Moji Kutsang Thur., 4th Mar. at noon
SHANGHAI Kwongsang Fri., 5th Mar. at 12 light
S'PORE, Pang & Cotta, Kumsang Fri., 5th Mar. at 3 p.m.
MANILA Yuensang Sat., 6th Mar. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI Choysang Fri., 12th Mar. at 12 light
MANILA Loongsang Sat., 13th Mar. at 3 p.m.
S'PORE, Pang & Calcutta Yatsing Tue., 16th Mar. at 3 p.m.

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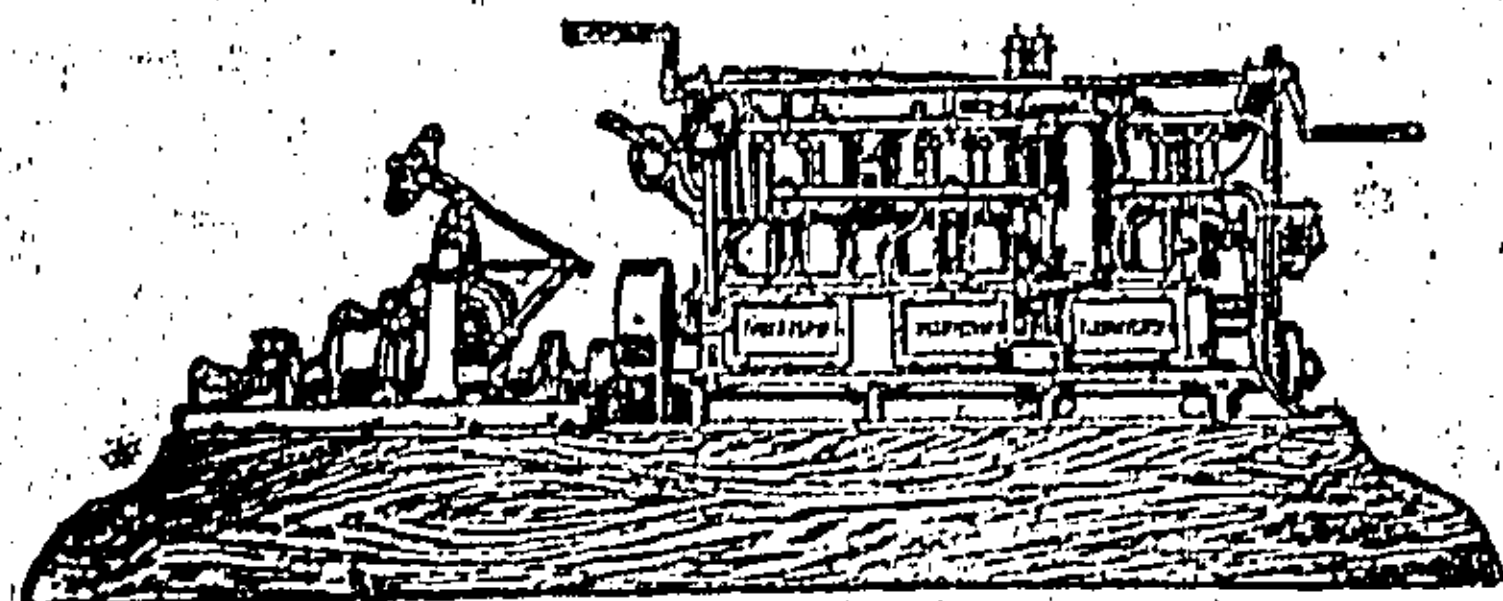
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London	Namur	P. & O.	31, Mar.
London	Carshire	J. M. Co.	11, Apr.

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Boston & New York via Suez	Indrakula	J. M. Co.	6, Mar.
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N. Y. via Ports Suez Canal	St. Egbert	D. & Co.	17, Mar.
San Francisco via Shanghai etc.	Chiyo M.	T. K. K.	23, Mar.
Seattle via Nagasaki etc.	Minnesota	N. Y. K.	27, Mar.
San Francisco via M'la & Japan & C.	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	27, Apr.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	St. Albans	G. L. Co.	12, Mar.
Australian Ports via Manila	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	16, Mar.

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Anping and Takao via Swatow	Sosho Maru	O. S. K.	3, Mar.
Shanghai	Anhui	B. & S.	4, Mar.
Haiphong	Singen	B. & S.	4, Mar.
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Kumsang	J. M. Co.	5, Mar.
Shanghai	Linan	B. & S.	5, Mar.
Bombay via S'pore, etc.	Saigon M.	N. Y. K.	6, Mar.
Shanghai & Kobe	Saiki M.	N. Y. K.	7, Mar.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Polynesia	M. M.	8, Mar.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Chinhua	B. & S.	9, Mar.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Huiyung	D. L. Co.	9, Mar.
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Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Atsuta M.	N. Y. K.	10, Mar.
Shanghai	Nubia	P. & O.	12, Mar.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	15, Mar.
Moji & Kobe	Banri M.	D. & Co.	16, Mar.
S'hai, Yama, Kobe and Moji	Itola	D. S. Co.	16, Mar.
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Yatsing	J. M. Co.	16, Mar.
Shanghai, Yama, Kobe & Moji	Umaria	D. S. Co.	22, Mar.
Shanghai	Tijapana	J. O. J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tijaroom	J. O. J. L.	Q. desp.
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Hongkong, 12th February, 1915.

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Hongkong, 22nd February, 1915

General Agents.

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. S. SIBERIA sailed from Yokohama Thursday, February 25, for Hongkong, via Manila. The mails have been transferred to the Messageries Maritimes Company's s.s. CHILLI, scheduled to arrive at Hongkong March 6.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The T. K. K. s.s. TENYO MARU will next leave for San Francisco, via usual ports, on Tuesday, 13th April, at noon.

The Barber Line s.s. BOLTON CASTLE for Hongkong via Panama Canal left New York on the 29th January and is therefore due to arrive here about the beginning of April.

The s.s. ITOLA sailed from Calcutta on the 20th ult., and may be expected here on or about the 11th March.

The T. K. K. s.s. SHINYO MARU will next leave Hongkong for San Francisco, via usual ports, on Tuesday 11th May, at noon.

The T. K. K. s.s. CHIYO MARU will sail for San Francisco via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, and Honolulu on Tuesday, 23rd March, at noon.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Laisang, Br. s.s. 3,460, F. Mooney, 23rd ult.—Moji, 19th ult., Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Awa Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,412, T. Hori, 24th ult.—Seattle, 16th Jan., Gen.—N. Y. K.
Hopsang, Br. s.s. 1,350, C. A. Robertson, 25th Feb.—Sourabaya, 16th Feb. Sugar—J. M. & Co.
Kira Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,801, D. Tada, 25th Feb.—Singapore, 17th Feb. Gen.—N. Y. K.
Taming, Br. s.s. 1,356, G. N. Pennefather, 26th ult.—Manila, 23rd ult. Gen.—B. & S.
Loksang, Br. s.s. 979, R. W. Ritcher, 26th ult.—Haiphong, 23rd ult., Gen.—B. & S.
Standard, Nor. s.s. 894, H. N. Bell, 26th ult.—Bangkok, 19th Feb. & C. Co.
Weschoy, Br. s.s. 360, F. Fowler, 26th Feb.—Hobow, 23rd Feb. Gen.—B. & S.
Anhui, Br. s.s. 1,355, G. Eedy, 26th ult.—Shanghai, 24th ult., Gen.—O. M. S. N. Co.
Kashang, Br. s.s. 1,143, G. Byers, 26th ult.—Wai-hai-wei, 26th Feb. & C. Co.
Tungshing, Br. s.s. 1,173, L. F. Husey, 27th ult.—Iloilo, 23rd ult., Sugar—J. M. & Co.
Hongkong, Fr. 742, A. Marguerite, 27th ult.—Hobow, 26th ult., Gen.—A. R. Marty.
Hsiehshing, Br. s.s. 1,362, A. E. Hodgins, 28th ult.—Amoy, 27th ult., Gen.—D. L. & Co.

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All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before the 9th March or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 2nd March, at 9.30 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

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Hongkong, 23rd February, 1915.

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No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	371'	14'	15'	15'	15'
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	340'	14'	15'	15'	15'
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	250'	14'	15'	15'	15'
CALCUTTA					
Coromandel Dock	400'	15'	15'	15'	15'
ADAMPTON					
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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1915.

NAVAL NOTES.

Speed and Gun Power in Maritime War.

In naval warfare the principal material requirements are gun-power and horse-power, and the one is of comparatively little use without the other, writes the *Globe* naval correspondent. It is one thing to enjoy a superiority in the number, calibre, or striking power of one's artillery, but it is quite another to have it available at the right spot at the right moment, and to keep the superiority on the right spot—though it be a constantly changing one—until it has had time to make its full force felt. There is a tendency to regard the naval actions of the present war as having proved the value of the big gun and of the big gun only; but in every instance it is superior mobility that has made the big gun effective. If Sir Frederick Sturdee had gone out to the Falklands with a couple of *Conspicuous* class battleships instead of with two battle-cruisers he would, in the first place, have arrived too late to save that outpost of Empire, and the ships that were lying there, from the attentions of Graf von Spee; and, in the second place, if the German squadron had been there, it would easily have been able to escape from a 15-knot battleship squadron.

Napoleon said that war is an "affair of positions," and although he was speaking of land fighting it is equally true of naval warfare, where it may be interpreted as meaning that it is of no use being the stronger Power if the superiority is not available at the right place at the right time. Our battle fleet in home waters was just as helpless to save the Good Hope and Monmouth as the fortifications of Milford Haven would be to protect the coasts of Northumberland from raid.

Sea Power and Position.

The general question of position is, perhaps, more important in maritime warfare than in territorial. On land the importance of a given town, or pass, or fortress can be fixed beforehand. A chain of fortresses can be erected so as to defend a frontier or a vital line of probable attack. In short, the position more or less governs the fighting, whereas at sea the reverse is true. We do not command the sea because we hold Gibraltar, Malta, Suez, Aden, Colombo, and Singapore. Those places are out because we command the sea, and if we were deprived of our maritime supremacy we should be deprived of those places—and others—a week after. A fortress such as Liege or Metz may considerably influence the progress of a land campaign; but it is difficult to imagine the circumstances in which a fixed position such as those named could greatly affect the issue of a maritime war. Heligoland is a case in point. Enormous importance is attached to it, and millions have been spent upon it by Germany; but at the best it is, only of use to the enemy as an advanced base—advanced seawards to the extent of some two hours from Wilhelmshaven and Cuxhaven, which are of vastly greater importance.

Engine-Room Values.

The war of positions at sea is governed by the strategist and the tactician, who may or may not be one and the same person. The strategist brings his superior force into the neighbourhood of the enemy, and the tactician uses it in the right way when it is there. Obviously, therefore, both are dependent upon speed; and speed is synonymous with horse-power, and horse-power with engineers and stokers. These men are to sea-power what muscle is to the professional boxer. They are not more important than the men behind the guns, since it is of no

STOLE THE STOVE.

And Then Sold it to a Hawker.

A Chinese was charged this morning, at the Police Court, with the theft of a cooking stove from Mr. Murray, at Morrison Hill Road.

It appears that the prosecutor was moving and had engaged coolies to do work and one of them, the defendant, took the stove outside the house and sold it to a hawker.

The sentence passed was three months' hard labour with four hours' stoppage.

DAY BY DAY.

Remanded.

In the case in which a house-boy is charged with the theft of \$120 from Lily Dudley, of Lyndhurst Terrace, a remand has been ordered until Thursday.

Died at Work.

The body of a Chinese engaged in carrying coal at the Naval Yard, Kowloon, has been conveyed to the mortuary. He expired in the course of his duties, the cause of death being natural.

Sent to Gaol.

This morning, at the Police Court, before Mr. Hazeland, Inspector P. O'Sullivan charged a Chinese with being found on enclosed premises with intent to commit a felony. He was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

Alice Memorial Hospital.
The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—R. A. Needham, \$10; G. W. Burton, \$10; T. M. Gregory, \$10; S. M. Nutrie & Co., \$10; Hon. H. L. J. Gompertz, \$5; J. F. Miller, \$5; A. Ritchie, \$5; D. A. Lukhmanoff, \$5; Dr. Chad Kew, \$5; H. Green, \$5; Ullmann & Co., \$5; E. D. Kotewal, \$3.

use for a ship to be in a certain position if she cannot justify her presence there by accounting for her enemy. On the other hand, they are not less important—if they were we might as well take the engines out of all our ships and string the lifeless hulks down the East Coast in the hope that they might there command the sea. A good half of the Navy is employed in maintaining its mobility. The last Navy Estimates provided for 39,274 stokers as against 34,047 petty officers and men of the seamen branch. The stokers on an average are paid more—because they work harder and under far less pleasant conditions than the deck hands. When in action they see nothing of the excitement of battle—unless a shell happens to land in the engine or boiler-room, as in the case of the *Metor*. So far as the battle is concerned they are in utter darkness, the "chief" waiting upon the slightest tinkle of the indicator—worked from bridge or conning tower—the artificers in charge of their various sections of the mechanical Leviathan, and the stokers stripped to the waist—perhaps below that—shovelling and scouring the fires in such an atmosphere that if they are not careful their first sniff of fresh air may send them into the sick bay with pneumonia. Admiral Beatty, as a naval man should be, is sparing of praise, and it is for the nation to read between the lines when he says of the last North Sea fight: "Great credit is due to the engine-room staffs for the fire-steaming of the squadron."

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

INTERESTING TURF CHATTER.

A New Billiard Champion.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

London, Jan. 22.

Owing to the floods in the Tasman Valley it was found impossible (our racing correspondent "Centaur" writes) to hold the important National Hunt Meeting at Hurst Park, thereby causing a regrettable abandonment. This would probably have been the most interesting meeting of the season so far as it has gone. Thus on the second day the Open Steeplechase of three miles could have brought Lutter III, Covertcoat, Bernstein, Balscadden, and Linton together, and the result must have been to throw some light on the prospects of the Grand National, Owners of important "National" horses, however, are very loth to let the handicapper know the precise form of their horses before the weights are due to be published, and, therefore, the race might have failed to fulfil its high promise. It may be added that there were six inches of flood water over part of the steeplechase course; even so, that is not as bad as it was in 1894, for in that year of the great Thames floods Mr. Joseph Davis, the managing director of Hurst Park, tells me that he was rowed over the water jump in a boat!

This week the only racing up to the time of writing has been two days at Gatwick. It was the fixture of the Folkestone Club, and was transferred from the Folkestone course owing to the latter being in the occupation of the military. For a great change fine weather prevailed and an enjoyable meeting was the result. Quite a feature was the large number of extraordinarily close finishes, and on the whole the bookmakers would be winners as some especially well-backed animals failed to come up to expectations. One such was an American-bred horse named Colin. On his last performance he appeared to be a certainty for this handicap, but in a great finish he was beaten a short head by two dead-heaters, Mr. Bottomley's Gun and Mr. W. Higgin's Per M. The owner of the latter is the well-known ex-jockey who was associated with those distinguished performers Wiltonyx and Land League, the former a winner of the Ascot Gold Cup and Cesarewitch and the other a Cambridgehire winner. On the dead-heat being decided Per Mare fell and gave a bad shaking to his jockey, Barford. Colin is an own brother to that better known horse Sir Martin, who, fell when favourite for Minoru's Derby. Both were bred in America and were purchased for big sums for Mr. Louis Winne. Some time ago he gave Sir Colin, who had been a big disappointment on the flat, to Mr. Bevis, who is related by marriage to him.

Another gift horse to come to notoriety at the meeting, was Usury, who was a high-class steeplechaser two years and more ago when owned by Colonel Birkin. He broke down more than once and finally was given away to Mr. Herbert Rich, who is one of three brothers well known in polo. A partnership was registered in the horse between Mr. Rich and Mr. Brookhurst, and having got him partially patched up, they ran him for a three-mile handicap steeplechase on the second day of the Folkestone Meeting at Gatwick. In the circumstances he was quite unfancied, and yet, to the astonish-

ment of his joint owners, he showed such a wonderful return to form as to be equal to beating a pronounced public favourite in Sir Percy, the latter being a finished steeplechaser in every respect. These two races were the outstanding features of the meeting.

A few lines may be added in reference to the entry for the Grand National Steeplechase. They were published in the last issue of the Racing Calendar, and though they are slightly fewer than last year they are nevertheless satisfactory considering the unique circumstances. It contains the names of three past winners in the French horse, Lutter III, Covertcoat (who was one of the late Sir Charles Aschton-Smith's three winners), and Santoch, (who won a year ago under a light weight and then passed into the possession of Covertcoat's owner for a big sum). Covertcoat now belongs to Mr. Eric Platt, a Cheshire sportsman, and Santoch to Mr. Vivian, who was related to the deceased baronet. It is safe to say that Lutter III will get top weight, while it will also be interesting to see what the handicapper does with that wonderfully versatile horse, Balscadden, who has achieved very special distinction on the flat, over hurdles, and over fences. He is probably the best all-round horse in the world and belongs to Mr. Bower Ismay. The weights are due on the 28th inst.

F. S. Jackson, M.P.

The House of Commons gains a good sportsman by the unopposed return for a Yorkshire division under the Party trace of Mr. F. S. Jackson, the well-known athlete and world-famous England and Yorkshire cricketer. Mr. Jackson has been chosen as a Unionist candidate to succeed his father-in-law, the late Colonel H. B. Harrison-Broadley. The new M.P. made his debut as a first-class cricketer in 1890 and is now 45 years old. When he captained England in the 1905 Test matches his luck in winning the toss did much to recover "the ashes" and began to irritate Mr. Darling by its sheer consistency. When Mr. Jackson went across to the Australian dressing room to toss for choice of innings in the 5th and last match he found the Australian captain tripped. Mr. Darling told Mr. Jackson that instead of tossing they were going to wrestle for it this time. "Right you are," said Mr. Jackson, "Come on, George." In this way he called up Hirst, a burly giant with an impenetrable chest measurement and arms like naval hawsers. Darling put on his coat, tossed, and lost. Mr. Jackson's batting average in Test matches was 56, with a total of 1,545 runs. His politics should suit Yorkshire and improve the House of Commons. Addressing a number of schoolboys recently, he said: "Whether it's skittles or cricket there are only two ways of playing the game—the right way and the wrong way. You stick to playing in the right way, never slack, and put in all you are worth."

Amateur Billiard Champion.
The young professional, Smith, has made certain of the first prize of £100 in the Barronghes and Watts billiard tournament some-

HAS ANYONE SEEN . . . ?

Kind Enquiries after Ex-Hongkong German.

The following has been communicated to the N. C. Daily Mail from Peking with a request that it does its best to assist the bereaved friends of the lost one.

Lost.

Peking, February 4.
A German ex-Consul from Hongkong. He was last seen at the Grand Hotel des Wagons Lits this morning. His principal alias is Adolphe Nilson. His peregrinations have extended through Siam, Annam, Yunnan and other parts of China. He has been for some time in training to become a sort of second Ananias, Barabbas and Attilla all rolled into one. Whoever finds him and restores him to his father (land) will be rewarded with a cross (guaranteed to be of German pig iron). On his flight or disappearance he is believed to be attended by the Fiery Cross, which accounts for the conflagration (Political) recently cabled from his various resting (?) places. He can be recognized by his truthfulness and hulk.

The Pheasants.

A large portion of the population of the remote parish of Saxby, Lincolnshire, writes the *Factor*, in spite of the Censor, know all about Admiral Beatty's doings on Sunday at an early hour. The worthy clerk met me with the announcement, "There be rare goings on in the North Sea the morn." Why? "The pheasants is all over the place with their fuss"; and many villagers confirm his statement.

time before all the heats have been decided, and A. W. T. Good has this week won the Amateur Championship. Thus early have the chief events in billiards been settled, for the Championship will not take place, greatly to the disappointment of some of the men who intended to compete for it, though the abandonment was really due to a majority vote amongst the leading professionals. The final of the Amateur Championship was contested by old rivals, Good's opponent being G. A. Heginbottom. They met in the final of 1905, when Good was successful, and curiously enough neither has since taken part in the event until this season. This is Good's third Championship, for in addition to 1905 he was successful in 1902, whilst he was also runner-up in 1903 and 1906. Heginbottom, who won the University Cup on going up to Oxford from Rugby in 1890, and played first string in five consecutive annual matches against Cambridge, was making his ninth attempt to win the Championship and it was his third appearance in the final. A fine, all-round player, his break of 188 was a record for the competition for several years. Both he and Good, as well as in the final, showed themselves to be accomplished as ever, though Heginbottom usually appeared at a disadvantage during the afternoon session. It is a curious fact that many players are only able to do themselves justice at night. It was, however, during the final session that Heginbottom really lost his chance, though from the start of the match, which was 2,000 up, he was never actually in front. Good's closing display was as fine as has ever been seen in an amateur final, including breaks of 97, 103 and 109. In addition the balls ran unkindly for Heginbottom, and he was beaten by 556, the closing scores being 2,000 to 1,444. H. Verr, the holder of the title, who had won the old Cup outright, did not compete.

MIGHT AND RIGHT.

Bergson on Germany's Moral Force.

German defeat is discussed by M. Henri Bergson, the French philosopher and academician, in the *Bulletin des Armes* (Paris). He bases his statement on the fact that she is destined to exhaust her stores not only of material but also of moral forces. Quite contrary to the condition of France, as he sees it, whose power, both moral and material, "does not exhaust itself," but "renews itself unceasingly." Professor Bergson's argument is that Germany's spirit is animated by false ideals, which will fade when she begins to want for material resources. After canvassing the resources of both sides, in foodstuffs, munitions, and men, and striking a balance in favour of the Allies, he asks: "What of moral forces, which are invisible, though of the greater importance, because they can supplement the others, and because without them material forces are worth nothing?"

"The moral energy of races, as of individuals, subsists only through an ideal that is superior to them and stronger than they. When courage wanes, they hold fast to this ideal. Now what is the ideal of Germany of to-day? The time is past when her philosophers proclaimed the inviolability of right, the eminent dignity of the person, the obligation of one people to respect another. Germany, militarized by Prussia, has cast aside these noble ideas, which for the most part she imbibed from France of the eighteenth century and of the Revolution. She has created a new soul for herself, or rather she has meekly accepted the one that Bismarck gave her. The famous line—'Might makes Right'—has been attributed to this statesman. In truth, Bismarck never said it, for he knew the distinction between right and might. Right, in his eyes, was simply the will of the strongest, which is embodied in the law that the conqueror imposes on the conquered. In this consisted his morality; and Germany of to-day knows no other."

Furthermore, Professor Bergson says, Germany makes a cult of brute force, and believing herself the most powerful among the nations of the earth, "she is wholly absorbed in self-adoration." We read then that—

"From this pride proceeds her energy. Her moral force is only the confidence that her material force inspires. That is to say, here again she is living on her reserves, and has no means of replenishment. Long before England began to blockade her coast, she had blocked herself morally by isolating herself from all ideals capable of revivifying her."

"Consequently she is going to see her forces and her courage used up simultaneously. Against this force, which is nourished on its own brutality, we oppose that which seeks, outside of itself, above itself, a principle of life and of renewal. While the former exhausts itself little by little, the latter renews itself unceasingly."

China's Coal Output.

From a recent report of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, it appears that the output of coal in the various provinces during last year was as follows:—Manchuria 840,000 tons, Hupah 100,000 tons, Chihli 2,160,000 tons, Anhwei 60,000 tons, Szechwan 2,600,000 tons, Shantung 932,000 tons, Honan 900,000 tons, Szechwan 300,000 tons, Kiangsi 800,000 tons, Hunan 500,000 tons, Shensi 50,000 tons, Kwangtung 50,000 tons, Kansu 60,000 tons, Yunnan 30,000 tons.

THE EX-MANDARIN CASE.

Alleged Holding to Ransom.

This afternoon, in the Police Court, before Mr. J. R. Wood, four Chinese were charged with holding another Chinese, formerly a mandarin, for ransom.

Mr. Dixon, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for the defence.

The complainant, in the witness box, deposed that since the revolution in China, he had been following Governor General Luk at Nanning in Kwangsi. In December 1914 he came to Hongkong for the first time, his reason for coming being that he intended to go through the Colony to Annam. On January 4 his family came from Wuchow. Complainant said he followed Governor Luk for about a year, when he was appointed a magistrate at Chiung-ping in Kwangsi, for the purpose of putting down rebels. Six months later he had the post taken away from him, and had done nothing else. On February 13 at 1.30 p.m. two men came to his house, going away at 2 p.m. As complainant opened the door for these to go out, he saw the first defendant come in alone. He seized complainant by the hand and said "Are you Ching Sui-tai?" Complainant said "No, I am Lun Chung-hang." He said "Right, I know who you are" and said he was a detective in the employ of Governor General Luk and had received a telegram ordering his arrest as a revolutionary. Asked to produce a warrant, the first defendant produced a paper looking like one, but did not allow him to read it. Complainant's wife went on the verandah and blew a police whistle, but even then he did not go away and believing from this the man was what he claimed to be, complainant went with him. As witness went down the stairs he saw the second and third defendants and another man, all of whom guarded him and took him to Tung Shing Lane and looked him in a cubicle. The first defendant said he wanted \$5,000 for his release. Witness said he had no money and the amount was reduced to \$3,000. Eventually, after some bartering, \$200 was the sum to be decided upon, and as complainant was frightened he consented to pay the money.

The case was proceeding as we went to press.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Lieut-Col. A. Chapman, V.D., state:—

Leave.—Gr. O. Humphreys is granted leave of absence from 2.3.15 to 2.4.15.

Sergeants' Mess and Corps Institute Accounts.—Copies of the Sergeants' Mess and Corps Institute balance sheets as at 31.12.14 are posted in the Sergeants' Mess and the Institute for inspection by those interested.

Parades.—Parades for Wednesday, 3rd instant, nil.

Detail.—Orderly officer, 2nd Lieut. Cunningham. Orderly sergeant, Sergt. Schnepel. To furnish Guard to-night, Scouts Company; To furnish Guard to-morrow, No. 2 Section Artillery.

An Old Trick.

A ship cooie named Wong Tong, of Queen's Road East, has reported to the Police that his master enticed him with \$150 in bank notes to have changed it to small coin. As he returned with the change, he was stopped in Green Street by men who threw pepper in his eyes, snatched the money and made off with it.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S-SELLERS SA-SALES B-BUYERS N-NOMINAL

Von Hindenburg's English Connections.
It is not generally known that Marshal von Hindenburg has a family connection with Britain. His relative, Herr Herbert von Hindenburg, a Prussian diplomatist, eleven years ago married the Hon. Marie Hay, daughter of Lady Agnes Oropesa by her first husband, Viscount Oropesa.

THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS

2nd March.

Selling		Demand India.....133 1/2	T/T France.....22 1/2	Gold Leaf per tola...\$57.60
T/T.....1/9 3/4		T/T Bombay.....	Demand Paris.....22 1/2	Sovereign.....\$10.90 nom.
Demand.....1/9 7/16		Demand Bombay...133 1/2	On Haiphong...7 1/4% prem	Bar Silver, ready...23 1/4
30 d/s.....1/9 1/2		T/T Calcutta.....	On Saigon.....?	forward.....
60 d/s.....1/9 9/16		T/T Calcutta.....	On Bangkok.....8 1/2	
4 m/s.....1/9 3/4		Demand Calcutta...133 3/4	Buying	
T/T Shanghai.....78		Demand Manila.....8 1/2	4 m/s. L/O.....1/10 1/2	SUBSIDIARY COINS.
Private 30 d/s sight		T/T. San Fco & N.Y. 43	4 m/s. D/P.....1/10 1/2	Discount per \$100:
T/T Singapore.....76 3/8		Demand, New York 43 1/8	6 m/s. L/O.....1/10 1/2	Chinese...20 cts. pieces \$20 15/16
T/T Japan.....88		T/T. Java.....108 1/2	30 d/s. San Fco & N.Y. 44 1/2	Chinese...10.....121 7/8
T/T India.....133 1/2		T/T. Marks.....Nom.	4 m/s. Marks.....Nom.	Hongkong 20 cts. pieces \$15 1/2
		T/T. Marks.....Nom.	4 m/s. France.....23 1/2	Hongkong 10.....\$15 15/16
		Demand Germany.....	6 m/s. do.....240 1/2	

BANKS

15/16 keepers and shiphandlers, Nos. 37, Hing Leong Street, (2nd Street Central Market) Telephone No.

NO RECORD WHEN VISIT & L.I.

STATE SUGAR.

Government Purchase and Artificial Prices.

Many complaints having been made recently of the rise in the price of sugar, a reporter of the *Globe* interviewed Mr. R. M. Leonard, the Secretary of the Manufacturing Confectioners' Alliance, with the object of eliciting the views of the manufacturers on the action of the Government in buying up all the available stocks of sugar and the effect it has had on trade.

"When the Government stepped in and purchased this sugar," said our informant, "there was undoubtedly a panic, and the object in view was a most praiseworthy one, namely, to prevent the public being exploited by the refiners and the large holders of sugar. If the Government had been content to buy a moderate amount of ready or 'spot' sugar to tide over the period of panic, all would have been well, but instead of doing that they bought from 900,000 to 1,000,000 tons in the American market at a cost of some £18,000,000. These purchases and the high prices at which they were made had the effect of increasing the prices here enormously. Notwithstanding these huge purchases, the Government were unable to dominate the situation, and sugar began to come into the country pretty freely from neutral markets at less prices than those of the Government."

"The Government then woke up to the fact that they could deal 'an economic blow' to Germany by prohibiting all imports of sugar from neutral countries. It was an unfortunate coincidence that this step should only have been decided upon when it became necessary somehow to maintain the Government prices so as to avoid a heavy loss on the purchases referred to. The special grievance of the manufacturers is that they have to pay considerably more than the world's price for their raw material, thus giving a great advantage to rival manufacturers in other countries. This is calculated to ruin the business of British manufacturers in the export market, for it is obviously impossible for them to compete successfully with their rivals under such circumstances. It is interesting to note, by the way, that in this country there has been no attempt to prohibit the importation of sugared goods, containing anything up to 50 per cent. of sugar, some of it undoubtedly enemy sugar."

"Representations on the subject have been repeatedly made to the Government, and finally the Royal Commission (on which the refiners and grocers were directly represented, and in regard to which the manufacturers who use from 20 to 25 per cent. of the sugar coming into the country were never consulted) made a concession, namely, to sell Mauritius crystals at reduced prices for the purpose of manufacture only. This sugar, of which the Government hold large stocks, is not easily marketable, and it is quite useless for making high-class confectionery and chocolate. Another ground of complaint is that the Royal Commission has given

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

Alex. M. Darwin.
Confuey 97 Connaught Road, Perth.
Fernandes Aberdeen Road No. 7 Top Floor, Macao.
Henry Victoria Theatre, Shanghai.

Kwang Hing Lung, Nogalesar, Laverad (3), Liverpool.
Lichonglong, Hindiel.
Manwild, New York.
Reivax, Taipei.
Sarifa 12 Bridges St. Second Floor, Macao.
Senghean, Rangoon.
Silva Francisco Hongkong Hotel, Macao.

W. B. ELWES, Superintendent.
Hongkong, Feb. 25th, 1915.
Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

Kowmoon Tongho, No. 9 Yingkiat Street, Amoy.
Kwongbongshang, Shanghai.
Sheliangmoh, Yenchunton Canton St., Shanghai.
Yeohing, Moji.
Nestachun, Shanghai.
Futurmaru, K. be.
Cheongwo-Woshui, Yokohama.
Gretchaninoff, Petrograd.
R. BLAOK, Superintendent.
Hongkong, Feb. 25th, 1915.

Transports Caught in Ice.

The transports Vaigatch and Taimir, from Vladivostok, having been caught in the ice, are wintering in the Arctic Ocean. The Taimir is in latitude 78 40, longitude 100 20, and the Vaigatch 77 miles to the north-east. The crews are in good health. The Taimir was slightly damaged by the ice. The vessels are in wireless communication. The latitudes mentioned are well within the Arctic regions, coinciding with the northern part of Nova Zembla, and transports coming from Vladivostok to this point must have made the passage by the Arctic Ocean.

no assurance to the manufacturers as to forward contracts. If the manufacturers were free to place their orders for sugar to be delivered some months hence, they would be able to make purchases at very moderate prices, and the longer they are prevented from making these forward contracts the higher will be the price they will have to pay, especially if there should be a rise in the world's price of sugar.

"In short, manufacturers want their raw material at the world's price, and not at the present artificially high price charged by the Government. Any loss there might be owing to a situation brought about by Government action ought to fall upon the nation as a whole, and not on one particular class—the manufacturers—who are large employers of labour, and whose trade since the outbreak of war has been very slack, except where there have been Government contracts."

SILIMPON COAL BUNKERS

can be supplied at cheap rates at SANDAKAN & SEBATTIK (British North Borneo). At these ports steamers calling for bunker coal exclusively are exempt from all shipping dues and charges.

A. BUNE.

IT IS WHAT YOU GET MORE
THAN WHAT YOU PAY. THE
DOUBLE STRENGTH MEANS
DOUBLE VALUE.

LOTUS MOKHA
IS UNIFORMLY EXCELLENT.

Obtainable Everywhere.

RUTTONJEE & SON.

POST OFFICE.

Ships' Letter Boxes.

1. It is hereby notified that during the continuance of the War all outgoing correspondence must be posted at the General Post Office or at any of its Branch Offices.

2. Ships' Officers are strictly forbidden to receive on board their vessels any correspondence from the Public.

3. Shipmasters are not allowed to place or expose on board their vessels letter boxes for the purpose of collecting correspondence; all such boxes found exposed on board their vessels will be removed and returned to the General Post Office.

4. Shipping Companies must not receive from the Public for inclusion in their ships' Papers any but bona fide consignees' letters which should be left open for inspection when required.

5. Shipping Companies should state in their notifications to the Post Office the exact hour of departure of their vessels in order that the public may have every facility for posting at the General Post Office.

6. Shipping Companies and Ships' Officers must send to the Post Office (ALL correspondence posted in the Ship's Letter Boxes or received by ships' Officers at the Ports from which they sailed, or anywhere as routes to Hongkong).

Wanted.

A branch Post Office has been opened at Queen's Road East, Wanted, (next to the Sanitary Department's Office).

The Office will be open for the transaction of public business from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m., on Sundays, and Holidays from 9 to 11 a.m.

The delivery district will be from Arsenal St. and Monmouth Path to Shaukiwan.

The hours of delivery will be 8 and 11 a.m. and 2, 4, & 5 p.m. for despatch to G.P.O.

NOTICE IS GIVEN THAT ALTHOUGH EVERY POSSIBLE PRECAUTION IS TAKEN TO SECURE THE SAFETY OF ALL POSTAL PACKAGES WHILE IN THE CUSTODY OF THE POST OFFICE, THE PORT OFFICE CANNOT GIVE ANY GUARANTEE FOR ANY LOSS OR DAMAGE WHICH MAY BE DUE TO THE ACT OF THE KING'S ENEMIES. UNLESS FURTHER NOTICE NO LETTERS, BOXES, OR PARCELS FOR BELGIUM, BRAZIL, URE, OR MEXICO, AND NO LETTERS, BOXES, OR PARCELS FOR MALTA CAN BE ACCEPTED FOR INSURANCE.

War risks are not covered by postal registration or insurance.

THE PARCEL POST AND INSURED LETTER SYSTEM TO BRAZIL'S SUSPENDED.

The services to Germany, Austria, and their Colonies, and to the Ottoman Empire are suspended as are also the Parcel Post services to France & Belgium.

The Public are informed that Gold and Silver in Coin or Bullion & Paper Money cannot be accepted for transmission through the Post without a permit issued by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports.

British Postal Orders are now on sale at the Sai Yung Poon Branch Post Office.

The Despatch, with the Mail from London (via Siberia) of Wednesday, the 27th Jan., is due to arrive here to-morrow.

The Chihli, with the American Mailer Siberia, is scheduled to arrive here on the 6th inst.

The Hongkong, with the Mail from Europe (via Nagasaki) is due to arrive here on Sunday, the 7th inst.

MAILS DUE.

Siberian, Despatch, 3rd March.
American, Chihli, 6th March.
European, Hongkong, 7th March.

MAILS CLOSE TO-MORROW.

Swatow & Bangkok—Per STANDARD, 3rd Mar., 9 a.m.
Hohow & Pakhoi—Per WENCHOW, 3rd Mar., 9 a.m.

Haiphong—Per LOKSANG, 3rd inst. 9 a.m.
Swatow—Per HAIMUN, 3rd Mar. noon.

Japan via Moji, Victoria B.C. and Seattle & U. Kingdom via Canada—Per AWA MARU, 3rd Mar., 11 a.m.

THURSDAY, 4th March.

Hohow & Haiphong—Per LOKSANG, 4th inst., 9 a.m.
Hohow & Haiphong—Per HONGKONG, 4th inst., 10 a.m.

Japan via Yokohama—Per KUTSANG, 4th Mar., 10 a.m.

Shanghai, North China, Japan via Moji, Victoria B.C. and Seattle and United Kingdom via Canada (Europe via Siberia)—Per SHIZUOKA M., 4th Mar., 11 a.m.

(Tientsin-Pukow Service Shanghai Br. T.O. Monday, the 8th March.)
Shanghai & N. China—Per ANHUI, 4th Mar. 3 p.m.

FRIDAY, 5th March.

Haiphong—SINGAN, 5th Mar. 9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAITAN, 5th Mar., noon.

Shanghai & North China—Per LINAN, 5th Mar., 3 p.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Korea, Amoy 11.27, A. W. Nelson, 1st inst.—San Francisco, 30th Jan., Gen.—P.M.S. Co.

Haimun, Br. 11.41, Stewart 2nd inst.—Swatow, 1st inst., Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Chusan, Br. 11.37, R. Robertson, 2nd inst.—Swatow, 1st inst., Rice—B. & Co.

Kunming, Br. 11.27, F. Wheeler, 1st inst.—Bangkok, 20th ult., Rice—T. & Co.

Chihlar, Norw. 11.10, Nils Hjorth, 2nd inst.—Bangkok, 20th ult., Rice—T. & Co.

Wada Maru, Jap. 11.08, P. Asai, 1st inst.—Milke, 23rd ult., Coal—M. B. K.

Albiana Maru, Br. 11.48, Wm. Dunbar, 1st inst.—Ching wan-tao 22nd ult., Coal—D. & Co.

Yuenan, Br. 11.23, Relfe, 2nd inst.—Siam, 27th ult., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Kwongshang, Br. 11.23, N. F. Richard, 2nd inst.—Swatow, 1st inst., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Chongva, Br. 11.58, Agabeg, 1st inst.—K. C. Wan, Gen.—Chinese.

Sulka, Br. 11.74, Marques, 1st inst.—K. C. Wan, Gen.—Chinese.

Varg, Norw. 11.37, Jobson, 1st inst.—Haiphong, Rice—Chinese.

DEPARTED.

March 1.
Misumi Maru for Saigon
Hinsang for Sandakan
Chunang for Penang via Singapore
V. de la C. for Marseilles via Saigon
Kamur for Canton
Chouan for Amoy
Toyo Maru for Dairen
Hanchow for Shanghai
Telenchou for Singapore
Indraghiri for New York via Shanghai
Tienan for Hongkong via Shanghai
Hercules for Canton
Hanoi for Haiphong via Hoihow

March 2.
Team for Iloilo via Manila
Hulchow for Tientsin
Soshu Maru for Amoy via Swatow
Kajio Maru for Foochow via Swatow
Wada Maru for Milke
Haiching for Foochow via Swatow
Linnan for Canton
Awa Maru for Seattle via Mri
Kwangshang for Canton

March 3.
Helichang for Tientsin
Kashing for Canton
Peking for Canton
Anhui for Canton
Hanchow for Shanghai
Sardania for Shanghai
Namur for Yokohama via Shanghai
Wenchow for Pakhoi via Hoihow
Persia for San Francisco via Manila

March 4.
Team for Iloilo via Manila
Hulchow for Tientsin
Soshu Maru for Amoy via Swatow
Kajio Maru for Foochow via Swatow
Wada Maru for Milke
Haiching for Foochow via Swatow
Linnan for Canton
Awa Maru for Seattle via Mri
Kwangshang for Canton

March 5.
Team for Iloilo via Manila
Hulchow for Tientsin
Soshu Maru for Amoy via Swatow
Kajio Maru for Foochow via Swatow
Wada Maru for Milke
Haiching for Foochow via Swatow
Linnan for Canton
Awa Maru for Seattle via Mri
Kwangshang for Canton

March 6.
Team for Iloilo via Manila
Hulchow for Tientsin
Soshu Maru for Amoy via Swatow
Kajio Maru for Foochow via Swatow
Wada Maru for Milke
Haiching for Foochow via Swatow
Linnan for Canton
Awa Maru for Seattle via Mri
Kwangshang for Canton

March 7.
Team for Iloilo via Manila
Hulchow for Tientsin
Soshu Maru for Amoy via Swatow
Kajio Maru for Foochow via Swatow
Wada Maru for Milke
Haiching for Foochow via Swatow
Linnan for Canton
Awa Maru for Seattle via Mri
Kwangshang for Canton

March 8.
Team for Iloilo via Manila
Hulchow for Tientsin
Soshu Maru for Amoy via Swatow
Kajio Maru for Foochow via Swatow
Wada Maru for Milke
Haiching for Foochow via Swatow
Linnan for Canton
Awa Maru for Seattle via Mri
Kwangshang for Canton

March 9.
Team for Iloilo via Manila
Hulchow for Tientsin
Soshu Maru for Amoy via Swatow
Kajio Maru for Foochow via Swatow
Wada Maru for Milke
Haiching for Foochow via Swatow
Linnan for Canton
Awa Maru for Seattle via Mri
Kwangshang for Canton

March 10.
Team for Iloilo via Manila
Hulchow for Tientsin
Soshu Maru for Amoy via Swatow
Kajio Maru for Foochow via Swatow
Wada Maru for Milke
Haiching for Foochow via Swatow
Linnan for Canton
Awa Maru for Seattle via Mri
Kwangshang for Canton

March 11.
Team for Iloilo via Manila
Hulchow for Tientsin
Soshu Maru for Amoy via Swatow
Kajio Maru for Foochow via Swatow
Wada Maru for Milke
Haiching for Foochow via Swatow
Linnan for Canton
Awa Maru for Seattle via Mri
Kwangshang for Canton

March 12.
Team for Iloilo via Manila
Hulchow for Tientsin
Soshu Maru for Amoy via Swatow
Kajio Maru for Foochow via Swatow
Wada Maru for Milke
Haiching for Foochow via Swatow
Linnan for Canton
Awa Maru for Seattle via Mri
Kwangshang for Canton

March 13.
Team for Iloilo via Manila
Hulchow for Tientsin
Soshu Maru for Amoy via Swatow
Kajio Maru for Foochow via Swatow
Wada Maru for Milke
Haiching for Foochow via Swatow
Linnan for Canton
Awa Maru for Seattle via Mri
Kwangshang for Canton

March 14.
Team for Iloilo via Manila
Hulchow for Tientsin
Soshu Maru for Amoy via Swatow
Kajio Maru for Foochow via Swatow
Wada Maru for Milke
Haiching for Foochow via Swatow
Linnan for Canton
Awa Maru for Seattle via Mri
Kwangshang for Canton

March 15.
Team for Iloilo via Manila
Hulchow for Tientsin
Soshu Maru for Amoy via Swatow
Kajio Maru for Foochow via Swatow
Wada Maru for Milke
Haiching for Foochow via Swatow
Linnan for Canton
Awa Maru for Seattle via Mri
Kwangshang for Canton

March 16.
Team for Iloilo via Manila
Hulchow for Tientsin
Soshu Maru for Amoy via Swatow
Kajio Maru for Foochow via Swatow
Wada Maru for Milke
Haiching for Foochow via Swatow
Linnan for Canton
Awa Maru for Seattle via Mri
Kwangshang for Canton

March 17.
Team for Iloilo via Manila
Hulchow for Tientsin
Soshu Maru for Amoy via Swatow
Kajio Maru for Foochow via Swatow
Wada Maru for Milke
Haiching for Foochow via Swatow
Linnan for Canton
Awa Maru for Seattle via Mri
Kwangshang for Canton

March 18.
Team for Iloilo via Manila
Hulchow for Tientsin
Soshu Maru for Amoy via Swatow
Kajio Maru for Foochow via Swatow
Wada Maru for Milke
Haiching for Foochow via Swatow
Linnan for Canton
Awa Maru for Seattle via Mri
Kwangshang for Canton

March 19.
Team for Iloilo via Manila
Hulchow for Tientsin
Soshu Maru for Amoy via Swatow
Kajio Maru for Foochow via Swatow
Wada Maru for Milke
Haiching for Foochow via Swatow
Linnan for Canton
Awa Maru for Seattle via Mri
Kwangshang for Canton

March 20.
Team for Iloilo via Manila
Hulchow for Tientsin
Soshu Maru for Amoy via Swatow
Kajio Maru for Foochow via Swatow
Wada Maru for Milke
Haiching for Foochow via Swatow
Linnan for Canton
Awa Maru for Seattle via Mri
Kwangshang for Canton

March 21.
Team for Iloilo via Manila
Hulchow for Tientsin
Soshu Maru for Amoy via Swatow
Kajio Maru for Foochow via Swatow
Wada Maru for Milke
Haiching for Foochow via Swatow
Linnan for Canton
Awa Maru for Seattle via Mri
Kwangshang for Canton

March 22.
Team for Iloilo via Manila
Hulchow for Tientsin
Soshu Maru for Amoy via Swatow
Kajio Maru for Foochow via Swatow
Wada Maru for Milke
Haiching for Foochow via Swatow
Linnan for Canton
Awa Maru for Seattle via Mri
Kwangshang for Canton

March 23.
Team for Iloilo via Manila
Hulchow for Tientsin
Soshu Maru for Amoy via Swatow
Kajio Maru for Foochow via Swatow
Wada Maru for Milke
Haiching for Foochow via Swatow
Linnan for Canton
Awa Maru for Seattle via Mri
Kwangshang for Canton

March 24.
Team for Iloilo via Manila
Hulchow for Tientsin
Soshu Maru for Amoy via Swatow
Kajio Maru for Foochow via Swatow
Wada Maru for Milke
Haiching for Foochow via Swatow
Linnan for Canton
Awa Maru for Seattle via Mri
Kwangshang for Canton

March 25.
Team for Iloilo via Manila
Hulchow for Tientsin
Soshu Maru for Amoy via Swatow
Kajio Maru for Foochow via Swatow
Wada Maru for Milke
Haiching for Foochow via Swatow
Linnan for Canton
Awa Maru for Seattle via Mri
Kwangshang for Canton

March 26.
Team for Iloilo via Manila
Hulchow for Tientsin
Soshu Maru for Amoy via Swatow
Kajio Maru for Foochow via Swatow
Wada Maru for Milke
Haiching for Foochow via Swatow
Linnan for Canton
Awa Maru for Seattle via Mri
Kwangshang for Canton

March 27.
Team for Iloilo via Manila
Hulchow for Tientsin
Soshu Maru for Amoy via Swatow
Kajio Maru for Foochow via Swatow
Wada Maru for Milke
Haiching for Foochow via Swatow
Linnan for Canton
Awa Maru for Seattle via Mri
Kwangshang for Canton

March 28.
Team for Iloilo via Manila
Hulchow for Tientsin
Soshu Maru for Amoy via Swatow
Kajio Maru for Foochow via Swatow
Wada Maru for Milke
Haiching for Foochow via Swatow
Linnan for Canton
Awa Maru for Seattle via Mri
Kwangshang for Canton

March 29.
Team for Iloilo via Manila
Hulchow for Tientsin
Soshu Maru for Amoy via Swatow
Kajio Maru for Foochow via Swatow
Wada Maru for Milke
Haiching for Foochow via Swatow
Linnan for Canton
Awa Maru for Seattle via Mri
Kwangshang for Canton

March 30.
Team for Iloilo via Manila
Hulchow for Tientsin
Soshu Maru for Amoy via Swatow
Kajio Maru for Foochow via Swatow
Wada Maru for Milke
Haiching for Foochow via Swatow
Linnan for Canton
Awa Maru for Seattle via Mri
Kwangshang for Canton

March 31.
Team for Iloilo via Manila
Hulchow for Tientsin
Soshu Maru for Amoy via Swatow
Kajio Maru for Foochow via Swatow
Wada Maru for Milke
Haiching for Foochow via Swatow
Linnan for Canton
Awa Maru for Seattle via Mri
Kwangshang for Canton

April 1.
Team for Iloilo via Manila
Hulchow for Tientsin
Soshu Maru for Amoy via Swatow
Kajio Maru for Foochow via Swatow
Wada Maru for Milke
Haiching for Foochow via Swatow
Linnan for Canton
Awa Maru for Seattle via Mri
Kwangshang for Canton

April 2.
Team for Iloilo via Manila
Hulchow for Tientsin
Soshu Maru for Amoy via Swatow
Kajio Maru for Foochow via Swatow
Wada Maru for Milke
Haiching for Foochow via Swatow
Linnan for Canton
Awa Maru for Seattle via Mri
Kwangshang for Canton

April 3.
Team for Iloilo via Manila
Hulchow for Tientsin
Soshu Maru for Amoy via Swatow
Kajio Maru for Foochow via Swatow
Wada Maru for Milke
Haiching for Foochow via Swatow
Linnan for Canton
Awa Maru for Seattle via Mri
Kwangshang for Canton

April 4.
Team for Iloilo via Manila
Hulchow for Tientsin
Soshu Maru for Amoy via Swatow
Kajio Maru for Foochow via Swatow
Wada Maru for Milke
Haiching for Foochow via Swatow
Linnan for Canton
Awa Maru for Seattle via Mri
Kwangshang for Canton

April 5.
Team for Iloilo via Manila
Hulchow for Tientsin
Soshu Maru for Amoy via Swatow
Kajio Maru for Foochow via Swatow
Wada Maru for Milke
Haiching for Foochow via Swatow
Linnan for Canton
Awa Maru for Seattle via Mri
Kwangshang for Canton

April 6.
Team for Iloilo via Manila
Hulchow for Tientsin
Soshu Maru for Amoy via Swatow
Kajio Maru for Foochow via Swatow
Wada Maru for Milke
Haiching for Foochow via Swatow
Linnan for Canton
Awa Maru for Seattle via Mri
Kwangshang for Canton

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 2nd at 11.55—Pressure has decreased over Japan, the Loochoos and Formosa, and although actual changes are small, it appears to be increasing again over China.

The anticyclone has passed into the Pacific and the depression has moved eastwards to North Japan.

The monsoon will probably freshen over the China Coast in the next twenty-four hours.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 8.06 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District Forecast.

1 Hongkong and Neighbourhood. E. to N.E. winds, moderate to fresh; fair.

2 Formosa Channel. N.E. winds, moderate freshening.

3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamsay. The same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register. 2nd Mar., a.m.

Station. Hour. Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Wind. Weather.

Westcott 7a 29.85—1 no 0 b

Nemuro 8a 29.87 " " " "

Hakodate 9a 29.88 " " " "

Kobe 10a 29.89 " " " "

Nagasaki 11a 29.90 " " " "

Kyushu 12a 29.91 " " " "

Osaka 1a 29.92 " " " "

Yokohama 2a 29.93 " " " "

Shanghai 3a 29.94 " " " "

Amoy 4a 29.95 " " " "

Swatow 5a 29.96 " " " "

Taipei 6a 29.97 " " " "

Manila 7a 29.98 " " " "

Cebu 8a 29.99 " " " "

Iloilo 9a 30.00 " " " "

San Francisco 10a 30.01 " " " "

London 11a 30.02 " " " "

Paris 12a 30.03 " " " "

Bombay 1a 30.04 " " " "

Calcutta 2a 30.05 " " " "

Rangoon 3a 30.06 " " " "

Singapore 4a 30.07 " " " "